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This article presents statistics and text analyzing the rate of school desegregation in the South and the total rise in Negro enrollment in Southern schools. Information is also given about desegregation at Southern colleges and universities and about teacher desegregation in Southern elementary and secondary schools during the 1966-67 school year. (LB)

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By Jim Leeson

The South is increasing the number of Negroes in desegregated schools at a rate faster than the growth in total Negro enrollment, although the public schools have more Negro students in all-Negro schools now than they did in 1954.

In the 1953-54 school year, the 11 Southern states had 2.2 million Negro students enrolled in their completely segregated school systems. In the 13th school year since the Supreme Court's first school desegregation decision in 1954, the South has 2.6 million Negroes in all-Negro schools and less than half a million in desegregated schools.

The number of Negroes attending the South's public schools grew at a faster pace than desegregation until the 1965-66 school year. Then the number of Negro students in desegregated schools increased by 118,173, and the total Negro enrollment rose by only 70,923. That school year was the first affected by Title VI compliance procedures of the U.S. Office of Education. Until then, the Negroes desegregated each year had lagged behind the annual increase in Negro enrollment, usually in considerable numbers. For the current school year, the South put an additional 305,665 Negroes in desegregated schools and the Negro enrollment increased by 74,790.

The latest statistics collected by Southern Education Reporting Service from its correspondents and from the U.S. Office of Education show that the South now has 16 per cent of its 3 million Negro students in desegregated schools. This compares with only 6 per cent last year.

The entire 17-state region experienced a rate of change similar to the South. The border areas desegregated at a much quicker pace, but most of the region's Negro enrollment is located in the Southern

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states. The slower pace of the South offset the border area's increases, and the entire Southern and border region's growth in desegregated Negroes did not exceed the annual increase in total Negro enrollment until 1964-65. In the school year before the first Supreme Court ruling on segregated public schools, the region had 2.5 million Negroes in segregated schools, and the figure now stands at 2.7 million.

The number of Negroes in the region's all-Negro schools at times exceeded 3 million, but two years ago the 17-state area desegregated more additional Negroes (64,218) than it added in total enrollment (59,717). This caused the number of Negroes in all-Negro schools to decline slightly in 1964-65; the decline became a sizable one in 1965-66 and even larger in 1966-67.

The Southern and border region has one-fourth of its 3.7 million Negro enrollment in desegregated schools, which amounts to 995,912 Negroes attending classes with whites. Slightly more than half of these desegregated Negroes (489,973) are in the 11 Southern states and the others (465,939) are in the schools of the border area. The South, however, has 83 per cent of the region's total Negro enrollment of 3.7 million.

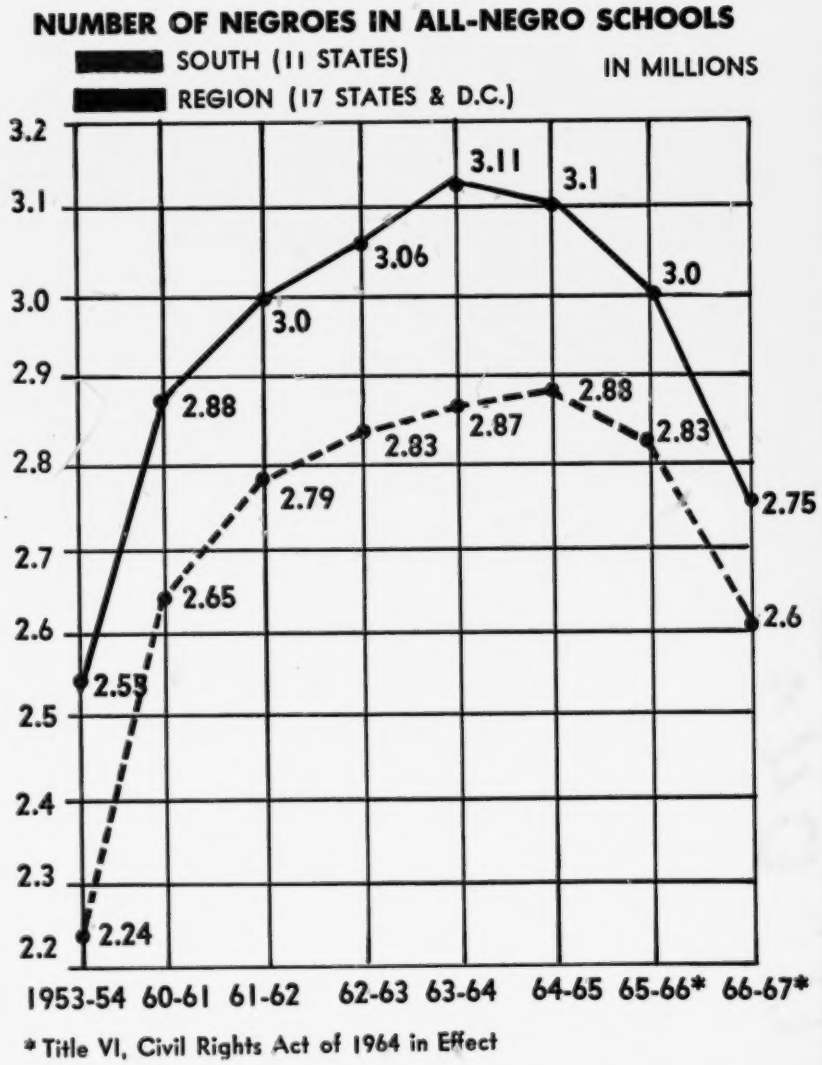
The border area began having more Negroes in desegregated schools than in all-Negro schools as early as the 1961-62 school year. That year, the border-area schools had 240,226 Negroes attending classes with whites, and 217,176 in all-Negro schools.

The Negro enrollment in the border area has doubled since 1954, and this, coupled with the rate of desegregation in that area, has caused it to have fewer Negroes in all-Negro schools during most of the decade than it did in 1953-54. Today, the border area has less than 150,000 students in all-Negro schools, compared to 308,701 13 years ago.

The table on page 35 shows the rate of desegregation compared with the rise in Negro enrollment, for the 11 Southern states, for the six border states plus the District of Columbia, and for the two areas combined. The top half of the table lists the total figures for Negro enrollment, the number of Negroes in all-Negro schools, and the number of desegregated Negroes by each school year.

The lower half of the table shows the amount of change in the columns above, from year to year. For example, in 1961-62 the total Negro enrollment for the South increased by 131,748, rising from 2,660,438 in 1960-61 to 2,792,186. At the same time, the number of Negroes in all-Negro schools increased by 129,331 in the South and the desegregated Negroes increased 2,417.

The graph on this page, using information from the upper half of the table, depicts the changes in the number of Negro students in all-Negro schools for the South and for the region. The graph on page 35 shows, for the South, the rate of change in total Negro enrollment as compared with the increase of Negroes in desegregated schools. This information is based on the second and third columns of the lower half of the table.



RATE OF DESEGREGATION VERSUS RISE IN NEGRO ENROLLMENT

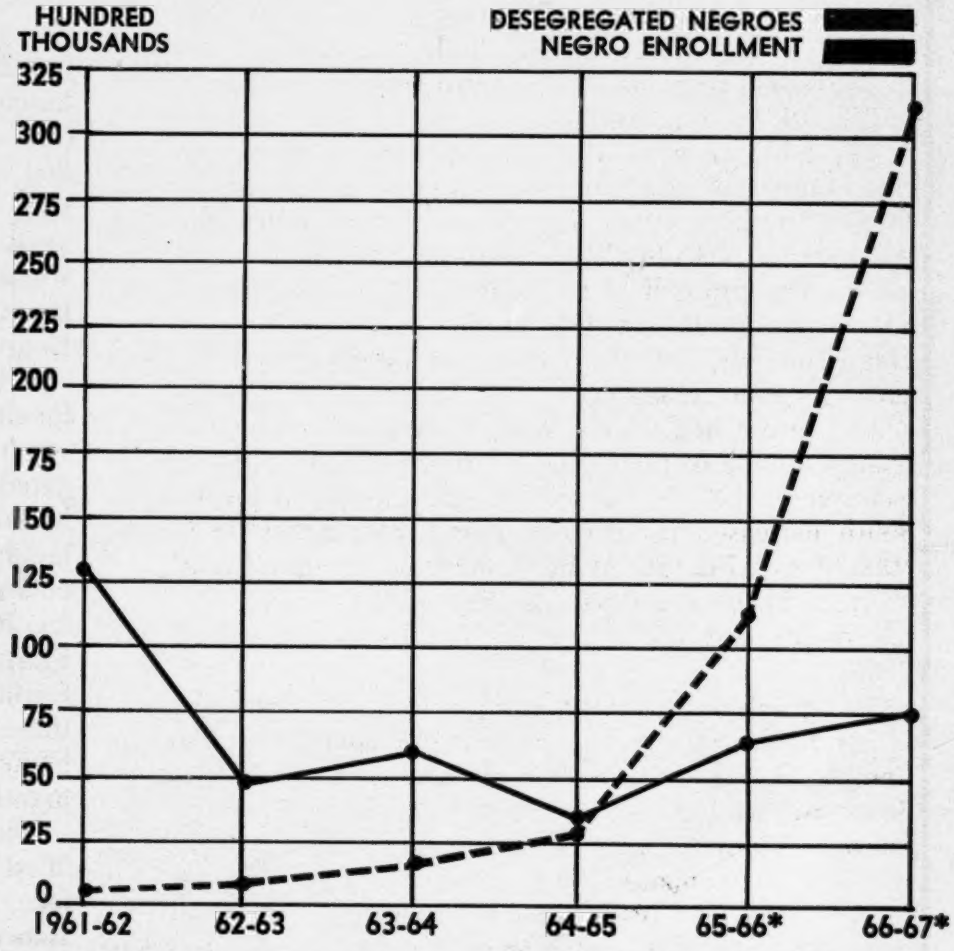
SCHOOL YEAR	SOUTH			BORDER			REGION		
	TOTAL NEGRO ENROLLMENT	NEGROES IN ALL-NEGRO SCHOOLS	NEGROES IN DESEG. SCHOOLS	TOTAL NEGRO ENROLLMENT	NEGROES IN ALL-NEGRO SCHOOLS	NEGROES IN DESEG. SCHOOLS	TOTAL NEGRO ENROLLMENT	NEGROES IN ALL-NEGRO SCHOOLS	NEGROES IN DESEG. SCHOOLS
*1953-54	2,238,280	2,238,280		308,701	308,701		2,546,981	2,546,981	
†1960-61	2,660,438	2,656,130	4,308	436,429	223,534	212,895	3,096,867	2,879,664	217,203
1961-62	2,792,186	2,785,461	6,725	457,402	217,176	240,226	3,249,588	3,002,637	246,951
1962-63	2,842,315	2,829,447	12,868	486,016	234,219	251,797	3,328,331	3,063,666	264,665
1963-64	2,907,255	2,873,150	34,105	514,125	232,394	281,731	3,421,380	3,105,544	315,836
1964-65	2,943,102	2,876,967	66,135	537,995	224,076	313,919	3,481,097	3,101,043	380,054
1965-66	3,014,025	2,829,717	184,308	558,785	173,793	384,992	3,572,810	3,003,510	569,300
1966-67	3,088,815	2,598,842	489,973	615,432	149,493	465,939	3,704,247	2,748,335	955,912
ANNUAL CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR									
1961-62	+131,748	+129,331	+2,417	+20,973	−6,358	+27,331	+152,721	+122,973	+29,748
1962-63	+50,129	+43,986	+6,143	+28,614	+17,033	+11,571	+78,743	+61,029	+17,714
1963-64	+64,940	+43,703	+21,237	+28,109	−1,825	+29,934	+93,049	+41,878	+51,171
1964-65	+35,847	+3,817	+32,030	+23,870	−8,318	+32,188	+59,717	−4,501	+64,218
1965-66	+70,923	−47,250	+118,173	+20,790	−50,283	+71,073	+91,713	−97,533	+189,246
1966-67	+74,790	−230,875	+305,665	+56,647	−24,300	+80,947	+131,437	−255,175	+386,612

* At least three districts in the region are known to have had desegregated schools in 1953-54 but less than 100 Negro students were involved.

† First year SERS collected statistics on number of Negroes in schools with whites.

RATE OF CHANGE IN THE SOUTH

Amount of annual change in total Negro enrollment compared with amount of increase in number of Negroes in desegregated schools.



* Title VI, Civil Rights Act of 1964 in effect.

1966-67 COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY DESEGREGATION

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS		TOTAL ENROLLMENT AT SCHOOLS		NEGRO STUDENTS AT DESEG. SCHOOLS		NUMBER OF SCHOOLS WITH DESEG. FACULTIES	
	PREDOM. WH.	PREDOM. N.	PREDOM. WH.	PREDOM N.	PREDOM. WH.	PREDOM. N.	PREDOM. WH.	PREDOM. N.
SOUTH	197	28	789,230	66,966	20,788	39,162	33	18
BORDER	72	10	289,264	13,230	14,102	10,830	24	10
REGION	269	38	1,078,494	80,196	34,890	50,442	57	28

Biracial Faculties Gain In Colleges Throughout Region

Desegregation in the student bodies of public colleges and universities of the region has changed little since last year but new statistics indicate considerable change in faculties this year.

Twice as many institutions of higher learning report desegregated faculties for 1966-67, according to special reports by SERS correspondents. Last year, the region had 25 predominantly white and 18 predominantly Negro schools known to have both Negroes and whites on the same faculty. This year, 57 of the 269 predominantly white institutions and 28 of the 38 predominantly Negro schools report having biracial faculties.

The predominantly white schools have at least 34,890 Negroes enrolled and the predominantly Negro schools report a few whites attending with 50,442 Negro students. Racial statistics are difficult to obtain for the colleges, since many institutions say they no longer keep records by race. The U.S. Office of Education did not include colleges and universities in its first official survey of school desegregation in the 17-state Southern and border region. The best figures available indicate the region has more than one million students of both races in its predominantly white public colleges and about 80,000 in its predominantly Negro colleges.

Arkansas is the only state that does not report any faculty desegregation in its public colleges and universities. Alabama and Mississippi each have desegregated one predominantly white institution of higher learning. Louisiana and Virginia have desegregated faculties only at their predominantly Negro public colleges. The other Southern states with desegregated faculties at predominantly white public colleges are Florida, at least two schools; Georgia, five; North Carolina, seven; South Carolina, three; Tennessee, three; and Texas, eleven. All the border states have begun faculty desegregation in both their predominantly white and predominantly Negro institutions.

The new edition of the SERS Statistical Summary of school desegregation lists student enrollment by race for each institution and reports the known instances of faculty desegregation in the region.

TEACHER DESEGREGATION

in the Southern and Border Region

1966-67

	Total Teachers		Desegregated Teachers and Staff*	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
South	342,238	113,557	94,137	41,403
Border	137,758	18,055	43,615**	8,276**
Region	479,996	131,612	137,752**	49,679**

*U.S. Office of Education Survey, 1966
**Statistics not available from District of Columbia for these categories.

School districts in the Southern and border region report they have one-third of their Negro teachers on desegregated faculties and staffs this year. The U.S. Office of Education collected racial data on teachers and staff in its first official survey of school desegregation in the region and made copies of the district-by-district reports available to Southern Education Reporting Service.

SERS correspondents report the region has 131,612 Negro teachers in its public elementary and high schools. The reports from the school districts to USOE listed 49,679 Negroes desegregated at the teaching or staff level. Of the ½ million white teachers in the region, 137,752 were reported desegregated.

The 11 Southern states account for the largest portion of total Negro teachers and those that have been desegregated. At least 41,403 Negro teachers in the South are reported to be serving on desegregated faculties, out of a total of 113,557. The border area reports desegregating 8,276 of its 18,055 Negro teachers.

This is the first year that such detailed statistics have been available on this aspect of school desegregation. The district-by-district figures are included, where available, in the current Statistical Summary of school desegregation, published by Southern Education Reporting Service.